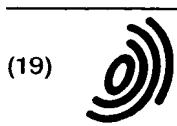


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(54) **Method and apparatus for image encoding**

(57) A shape adaptive wavelet transform is performed on a digitized image signal representing an image. First, a shape information is obtained about the image, and the shape information is applied to a shape adaptive wavelet filter. The shape adaptive wavelet filter detects a starting point and an ending point of the image. The digitized image signal is divided into low-frequency component and high-frequency component.

Then the each frequency component is sampled, using the shape information. The shape adaptive wavelet filter then generates converted shape information indicating the shape for each sampled frequency component.

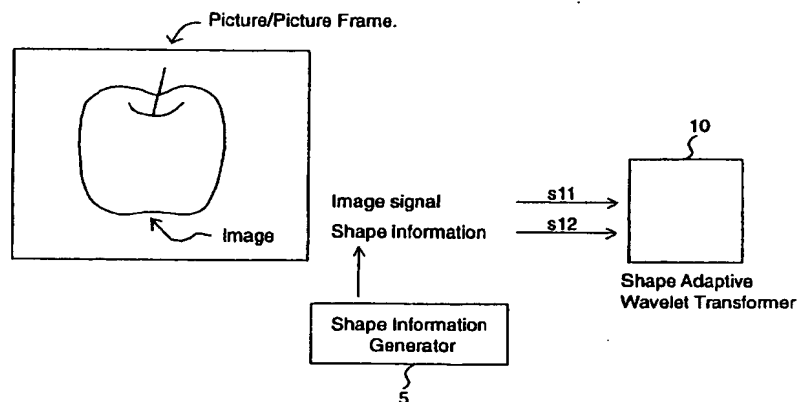


Fig. 1

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**Description****FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

5 The present invention relates to a method and apparatus for image encoding. And more specifically, the method and apparatus employing the wavelet transform for image encoding.

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

10 Image compression methods using the discrete cosine transform have been standardized by the Joint Photographic Experts Group (JPEG) and Moving Picture Experts Group (MPEG).

Recently, however, there has been much interested in alternative image compression methods that use the wavelet transform technique. The wavelet transform iteratively separates low spatial frequencies from high spatial frequencies, to produce a multiresolution representation of an image. For many images, the wavelet transform offers the possibility of a higher compression ratio than the discrete cosine transform.

For example, Stephane Mallat, "A Theory for Multiresolution Signal Decomposition: The Wavelet Representation", IEEE Trans. PAMI, Vol. 11, Nov. 7, July 1989, pp 674-693 discloses a method for wavelet transform for images.

A conventional multi-level multi-dimensional wavelet filter for wavelet transform is constructed by connecting a plurality of base wavelet transformer in cascade. The base wavelet transformer performs single-level one-dimensional wavelet transform. The base wavelet transformer is comprised of a single-level one-dimensional wavelet filter.

A problem is that the conventional-art method works only with rectangular images. If an image is not rectangular, the image must be embedded in a rectangle, and the non-image parts of the rectangle must be filled in with, for example, the average value of the image signal, or with signal values copied from the border of the image.

However, the compression efficiency of the resulting rectangular image tends to be impaired. Because a large gap may occur between the image and the filled-in area, and more pixels than the original image area need to be encoded and transmitted. Which will cost lots of bits to encode it.

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

30 Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to execute a wavelet transform on an inputted image with an arbitrary shape.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a wavelet transform on an inputted image with higher coding efficiency.

According to a first aspect of the present invention, a shape adaptive wavelet transform is executed on inputted images. First, a shape information of the image is obtained. The shape information contains at least a starting point and an ending point, of consequent image area of the image. Then, the image is filtered and divided into a plurality of resolutions. Each resolution is sub-sampled to obtain sub-sampled signal. While the shape information is converted to the new shape information, which indicates positions at which the sub-sampled image signal is exist. Thereby, a one-dimensional wavelet transform on each line of the image is performed.

40 According to a second aspect of the present invention, an N-level shape adaptive wavelet transform is executed on inputted images. To the wavelet transformer of the invention, the image signal and shape information thereof are inputted. The first stage wavelet transformer generates first and second sampled signal and feed them into next stages. The second and third stages execute wavelet transform on the first and second sampled signal, respectively.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

FIG.1 illustrates a general structure of the present invention.

FIG.2 shows a first embodiment of the shape adaptive wavelet transformer of the present invention.

FIG.3 shows a detailed block diagram of the shape adaptive wavelet filter in Fig. 2.

FIG.4 shows a process of the shape adaptive wavelet transform of the present invention.

FIG.5 shows a second embodiment of the shape adaptive wavelet transformer of the present invention.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT**

55 Embodiments of the present invention will now be described with reference to the attached drawings.

The shape adaptive wavelet transformer receives a digitized signal representing a rectangular still picture, or a single rectangular frame in a moving picture, or the difference between two rectangular frames in a moving picture. Typically, as shown in Fig.1, an image is indicated in such rectangular still picture or picture frame. The embodiments of the

present invention carry out a wavelet transform on such images with arbitrary shapes.

According to the first embodiment of the present invention, image signal s11 and shape information s12 of the image signal are generated from the picture or picture frame. The image signal s11 gives the value of each pixel in the picture frame. In the embodiment, the image signals s11 can be raster-scan data of the picture or picture frame. Namely, the image signal s11 is one-dimensional. The image signal s11 is inputted to a one-dimensional shape adaptive wavelet transformer 10.

The shape information s12 describes the shape of the image. In other words, the shape information s12 indicates which part of the image signal s11 belongs to the image. The shape information comprises, for example, a rectangular bit mask, or a run-length encoding of such a bit mask. A shape information generator 5 generates such shape information s12 and applies it to the shape adaptive wavelet transformer 10.

First, a block diagram of one embodiment of the present invention is shown in Fig. 2. The first embodiment is a one-dimensional shape adaptive wavelet transformer 10 having a shape adaptive wavelet filter 11. To the shape adaptive wavelet filter 11, image signal s11 and shape information s12 of the image signal are inputted.

The shape adaptive wavelet transformer 10 further has a first memory 121, a second memory 122, and a third memory 123. These memories are connected to the shape adaptive wavelet filter 11.

Fig. 3 shows a detailed block diagram of the shape adaptive wavelet filter 11. As shown in Fig. 2, the input image signal s11 and the shape information s12 are applied to an image area detector 21. The image area detector 21 detects a consequent image area among the inputted image signal s11. More specifically, the image area detector 21 determines a starting point S1 and an ending point Si, where i is a positive integer, of the image. The image area detector 21 then determines the area between the starting point Si and the ending point Sj as a consequent image area.

The starting point Si and the ending point Sj mean locations from an anchor point. Typically, for example, the anchor point can be the upper-leftmost point of an inputted image frame. Or, in this embodiment, since the image signal s11 is one-dimensional, the anchor point can be determined as the leftmost point of the inputted image signal. The starting point Si and the ending point Sj can be indicated as a number of pixels from the anchor point.

The image area detector 21 then applies the detected starting point Si and the ending point Sj to a shape converter 22. The image area detector 21 further outputs the image signal s11 to a low-pass filter 231 and a high-pass filter 232.

The low-pass filter 231 receives the image signal s11 of a consequent image area from the image area detector 21. Then, the low-pass filter 231 filters the inputted signal and outputs the low-frequency component thereof (s13) by the following equation (1), where h(k) means a filter coefficient of the low-pass filter 231:

$$S_{t+1}(i) = \sum_{k=-nl}^{ml} S_t(i+k) h(k) \cdot \cdot \cdot (1)$$

On the other hand, the high-pass filter 232 filters the inputted image signal s11 and outputs the high-frequency component thereof (s14) by the following equation (2), where g(k) means a filter coefficient of the high-pass filter 232:

$$W_{t+1}(i) = \sum_{k=-nh}^{mh} S_t(i+k) g(k) \cdot \cdot \cdot (2)$$

The filtered low-frequency component s13 is fed to the sub-sampling circuit 241, while the filtered high-frequency component s14 is fed to the sub-sampling circuit 242. As the result, each of the two output signals s13 and s14 each have half the resolution of the input signal s11.

The shape converter 22 instructs the sub-sampling circuit 241 to generate a first sampling signal s16. The shape converter 22 also instructs the sub-sampling circuit 242 to generate a second sampling signal s17.

Upon receiving the instruction, the sub-sampling circuit 241 generates the first sampling signal s16. The first sampling signal s16 is generated by outputting the pixels located in the "even" position referring to the anchor point. Then the first sampling signal s16 is applied to the second memory 122.

The second sampling signal s17 is generated by outputting the pixels having an "odd" position referring to the anchor point. Then the second sampling signal s17 is applied to the third memory 123.

The first sampling signal s16 is stored in the second memory 122. The start address to which the first sampling

result is stored corresponds to  $S1/2$ . The second sampling result is stored in the third memory 123. The start address to which the second sampling signal s17 is stored corresponds to  $(S1-1)/2$ .

For example, suppose that the inputted image signal s11 has consequent image area with starting point "9" and ending point "16", the sub-sampling circuit 241 outputs pixels positioned at 10, 12, 14, and 16 as the first sampling signal s16. These pixels are stored in the second memory 122, at the addresses correspond to 5, 6, 7, and 8, respectively. While the sub-sampling circuit 242 outputs pixels positioned at 9, 11, 13, and 15 as the second sampling signal s17. These pixels are stored in the third memory 123, at the addresses correspond to 4, 5, 6, and 7, respectively.

As explained above, it should be understood that the first sampling signal s16 contains pixels having an "even" position of low-frequency component of the inputted image signal s11. On the other hand, the second sampling signal s17 contains pixels having an "odd" position of high-frequency component of the inputted image signal s11.

The shape converter 22 further outputs converted shape information s18 and s19 to the first memory 121. The converted shape information indicates output positions of the low-frequency component and the high-frequency component, respectively.

The above explained function is explained again with reference to Fig. 4. In Fig. 4, a digitized picture frame 20 which contains 4 lines is shown. Each line contains 10 pixels. In Fig. 4, pixels inside the image are digitized and indicated as a,b,c, ..., k. The remaining six pixels, that are at the outside of the image, are indicated as 0.

Now, suppose that Line 1 of the digitized picture frame 20 is inputted to the shape adaptive wavelet transformer 10. In Line 1 of the digitized picture frame 20, an image exists on, from fourth to seventh pixel. Therefore, the generated image signal s11 is [0, 0, 0, a, b, c, d, 0, 0, 0]. While generated shape information S12 is [0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0]. When the shape information s12 is inputted to the image area detector 21, it detects the fourth pixel as the starting point Si, and the seventh pixel as the ending point Sj. These starting point Si and ending point Sj is fed to the shape converter 22.

The image signal s11 is applied to both the low-pass filter 231 and the high-pass filter 232. After the filtering process, the low-frequency component s13 becomes [0, 0, 0, a', b', c', d', 0, 0, 0], while the high-frequency component s14 becomes [0, 0, 0, a'', b'', c'', d'', 0, 0, 0]. These low-frequency component s13 and the high-frequency component s14 are applied to the sub-sampling circuit 241 and 242, respectively.

The sub-sampling circuit 241 outputs pixels located at "even" position, while the sub-sampling circuit 242 outputs pixels located at "odd" position. As the result, the first sampling signal s16 is [0, a', c', 0, 0], while the second sampling signal s17 is [0, 0, b'', d'', 0].

The shape converter 22 generates converted shape information s18 and s19. The converted shape information s18 and s19 describes the shape of the first and the second sampling signal s16 and s17, respectively.

According to the first embodiment, images with arbitrary shapes can be wavelet transformed with the shape maintained. The embodiment provides more efficient transform than the conventional-art method, since the invention of this embodiment transforms only pixels belong to the image. Thus, the embodiment reduces transform calculation.

When the input signal represents a two-dimensional image, wavelet filtering is performed separately on each dimension. The second embodiment of the present invention is for performing a two-level shape adaptive wavelet transform on a two-dimensional image signal. The block diagram of the second embodiment is shown in Fig. 5.

As shown in Fig. 5, wavelet transformer of the second embodiment has three stages 1, 2, and 3. A configuration of each stage is essentially the same to that of the first embodiment, so the detailed explanation is omitted.

First, the input image signal s11 and the shape information s12 are inputted to the first stage 1. The stage 1 performs shape adaptive wavelet transform in the same manner as the first embodiment.

The shape adaptive wavelet filter 11 of the stage 1 outputs the first sampling signal s16, second sampling signal s17, converted shape information s18 and s19. In the second embodiment, all the lines of the image are wavelet transformed and the resultant data are stored in the memory 121, 122, and 123.

After all lines are wavelet transformed, the memory 121 of the first stage 1 applies the converted shape information s18 to the second stage 2, and the converted shape information s19 to the third stage 3. Further, the first sampling signal s16 is applied to the second stage 2 from the memory 122, and the second sampling signal s17 is applied to the third stage 3 from the memory 123.

Namely, the stage 1 performs, for example, a single-level one-dimensional wavelet transform on each horizontal line of the input image. Then, the pixels having an "even" absolute position of the low-frequency component are fed to the second stage 2. While, the pixels having an "odd" absolute position of the high-frequency component are fed to the third stage 3. In addition, the converted shape information s18, which indicates positions of first sampling signal s16, is also fed to the second stage 2. Further, the converted shape information s19, which indicates positions of second sampling signal s17, is also fed to the third stage 3.

Thus, the second stage 2 and the third stage 3 performs a single-level one-dimensional wavelet transform on each vertical line of half the resolution of the image signal s11. Then, the second stage and the third stage output the transformed results, respectively.

According to the second embodiment, two-dimensional image is first transformed horizontally, then transformed

vertically, or vice versa. Such multi-dimensional wavelet transform is effectively performed.

Other variations are also possible in the preceding embodiments. For example, the "even" and the "odd" position can be alternative each other. Namely, the sub-sampling circuit 241 can output pixels having an "odd" absolute position and the sub-sampling circuit 242 can output pixels having an "even" absolute position.

5 A plurality of wavelet transformer of Fig. 5 can be disposed in parallel. As a result, the plurality of lines of an image can be wavelet transformed simultaneously, thus the total coding time is reduced. Further, the low-pass filter 231 and the high-pass filter 232 can employ other equations.

The subject-matter of the application could be summarized in general as follows.

10 A shape adaptive wavelet transform is performed on a digitized image signal representing an image. First, a shape information is obtained about the image, and the shape information is applied to a shape adaptive wavelet filter. The shape adaptive wavelet filter detects a starting point and an ending point of the image. The digitized image signal is divided into low-frequency component and high-frequency component. Then the each frequency component is sampled, using the shape information. The shape adaptive wavelet filter then generates converted shape information indicating the shape for each sampled frequency component.

## 15 Claims

1. A method of encoding a digitized image, comprising the steps of:

20 obtaining the shape information of the image;  
dividing the image into a plurality of resolutions;  
sampling each of the plurality of resolutions;  
generating converted shape information according to each of the resolutions, thereby performing a one-dimensional wavelet transform on each line of the image, using the shape information.

25 2. The method of claim 1, the shape information obtaining step having first detecting step for detecting a starting point of the image, and second detecting step for detecting an ending point of the image.

30 3. The method of claim 2, the first and the second detecting step detects the starting point and the ending point of the consequent image area, respectively.

4. An apparatus for encoding a digitized image, comprising:

35 a shape information generator (5) for generating a shape information of the image;  
a filter means (231,232) for obtaining a plurality of resolutions of the image;  
a shape converter (22) for generating a converted shape information according to the each of resolutions, and;  
a sampling means (241,242) for sampling each of the plurality of resolutions.

40 5. The apparatus of claim 4, further comprises an image area detector (21) for detecting an consequent image area, by detecting a starting point and an ending point of the image.

6. The apparatus of claim 4, the filter means (231,232) dividing the image into a plurality of frequency components.

45 7. The apparatus of claim 6, the sampling means (241,242) samples comprises a plurality of sampling circuits, each of the sampling circuits samples the output of the plurality of the filtering means.

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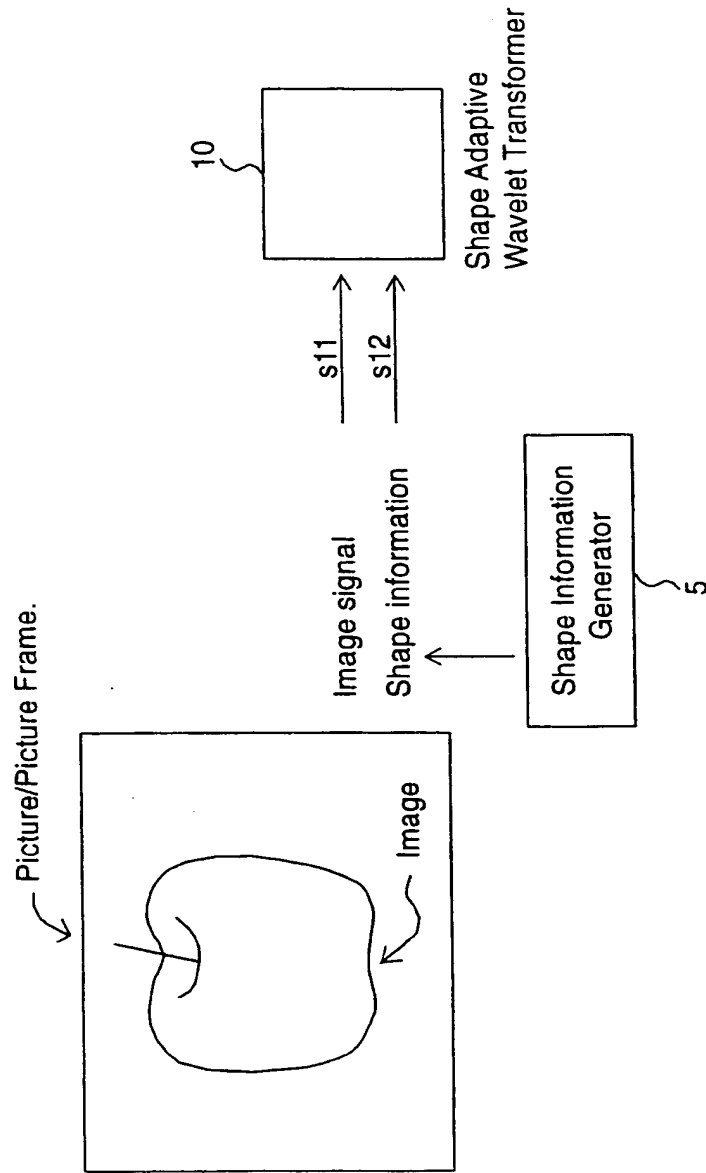


Fig. 1

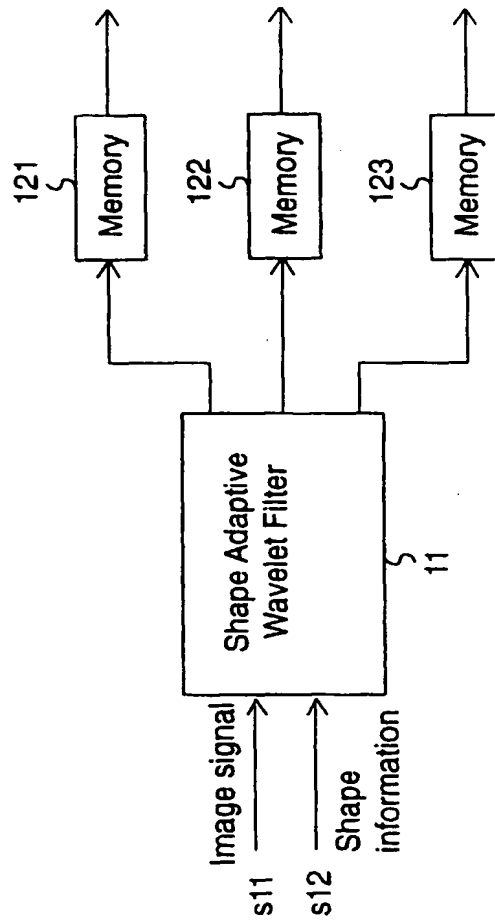


Fig. 2

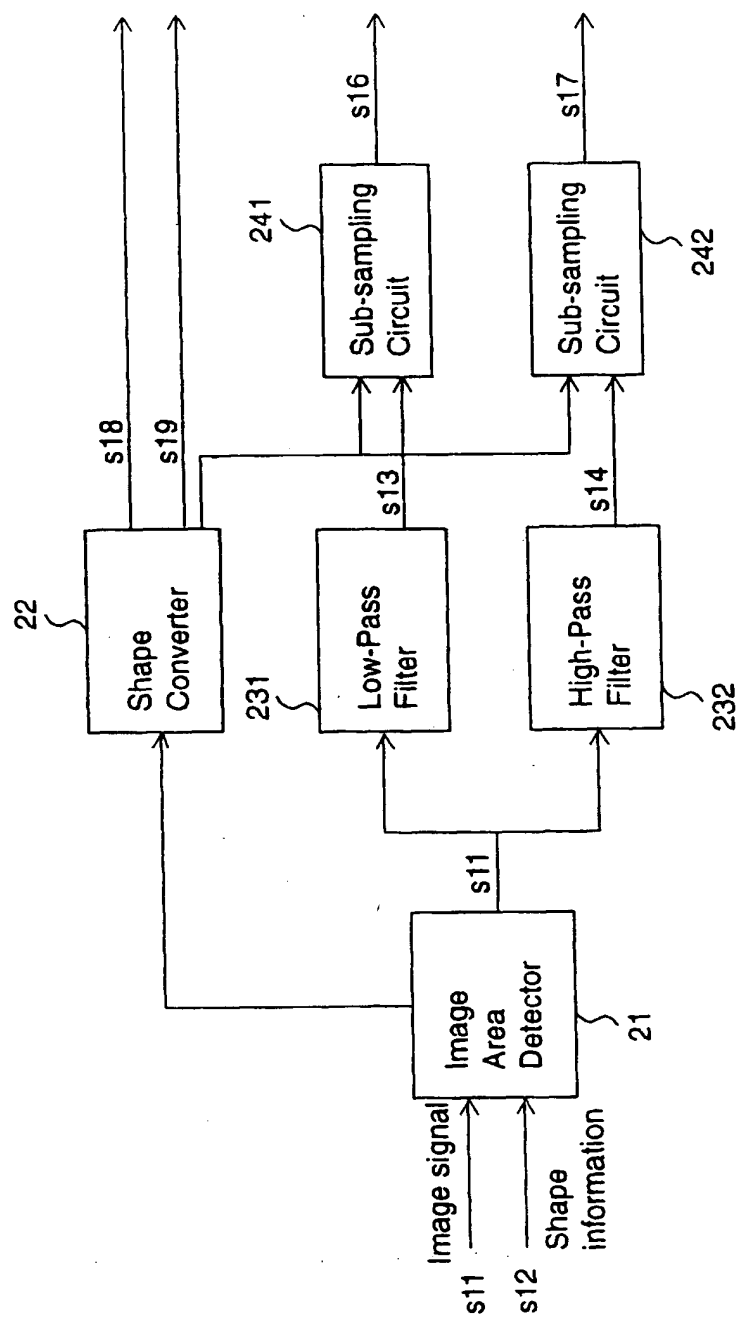


Fig. 3



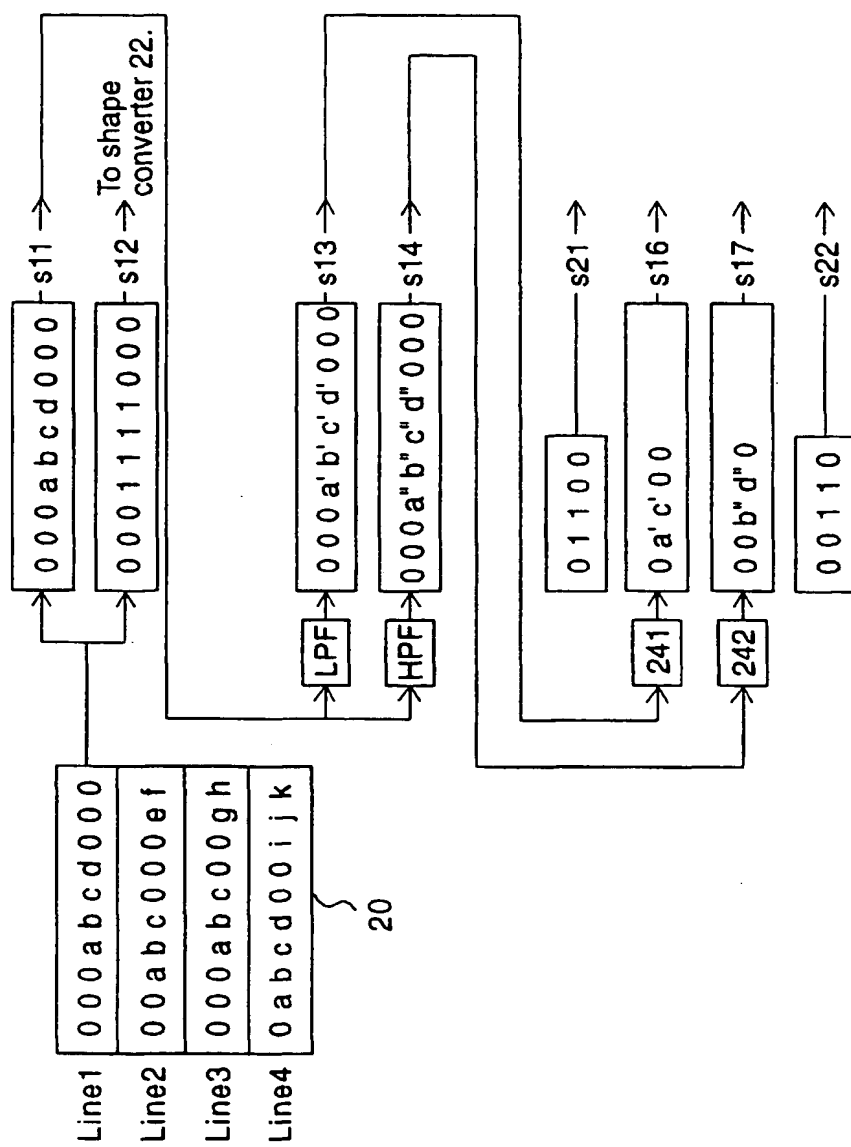


Fig. 4

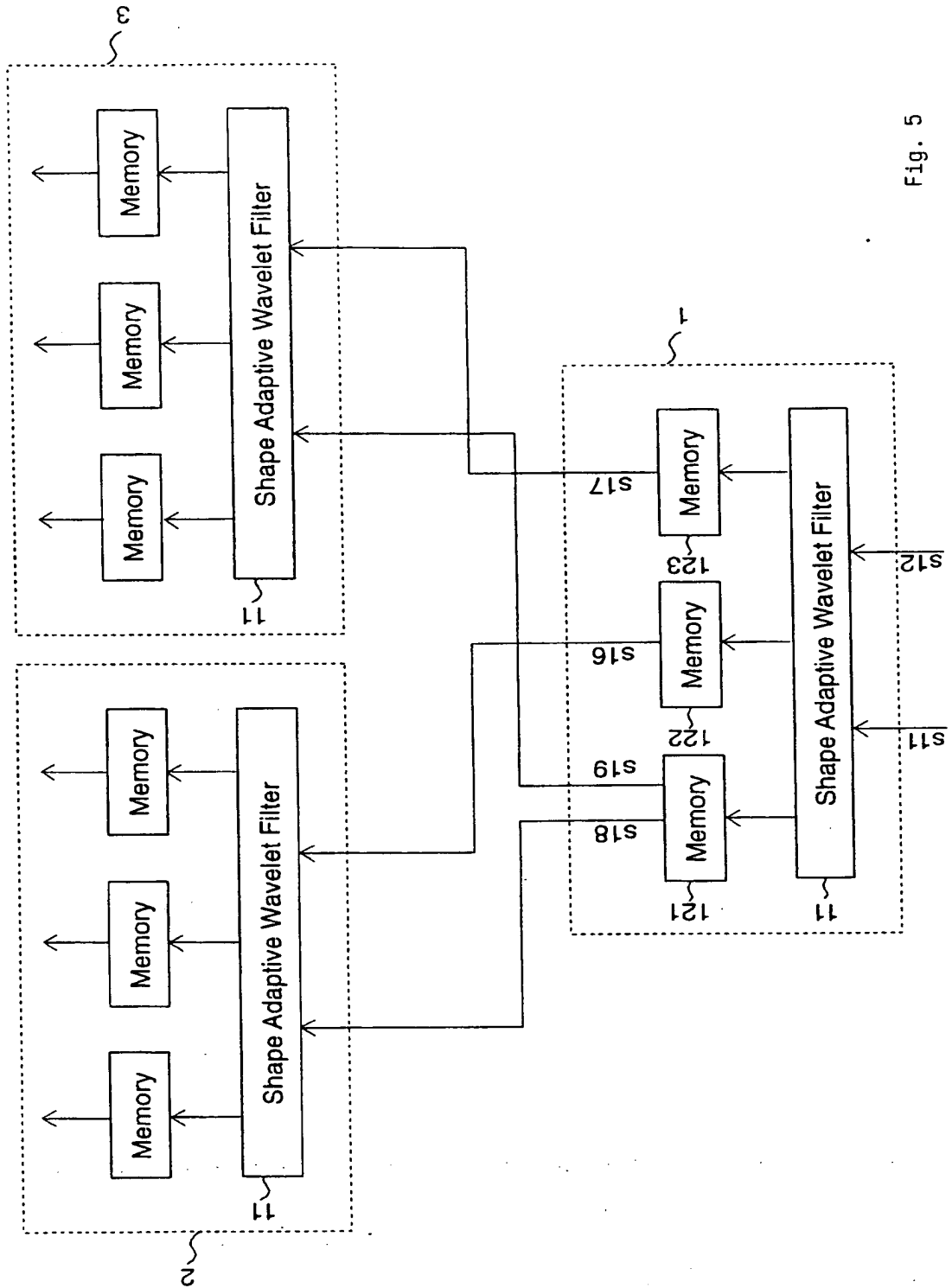
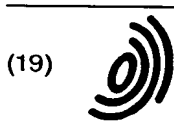


Fig. 5



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### (54) Method and apparatus for Image encoding

(57) A shape adaptive wavelet transform is performed on a digitized image signal representing an image. First, a shape information is obtained about the image, and the shape information is applied to a shape adaptive wavelet filter. The shape adaptive wavelet filter detects a starting point and an ending point of the image. The digitized image signal is divided into low-frequency component and high-frequency component.

Then the each frequency component is sampled, using the shape information. The shape adaptive wavelet filter then generates converted shape information indicating the shape for each sampled frequency component.

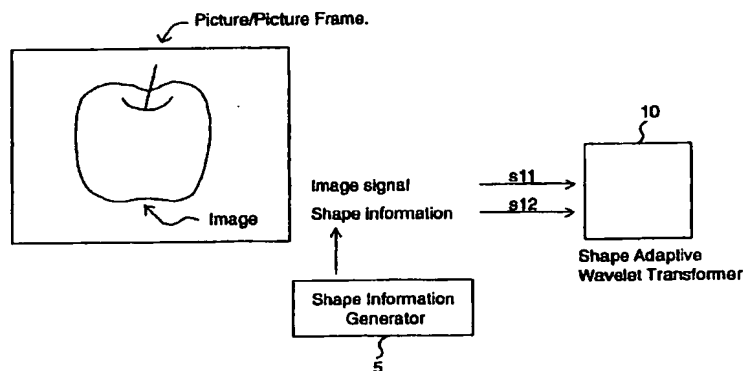


Fig. 1

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# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 98 11 2991

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cls)
X	KATATA H ET AL: "OBJECT WAVELET TRANSFORM FOR CODING OF ARBITRARILY SHAPED IMAGE SEGMENTS" IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON CIRCUITS AND SYSTEMS FOR VIDEO TECHNOLOGY, US, IEEE INC. NEW YORK, vol. 7, no. 1, 1 February 1997 (1997-02-01), pages 234-237, XP000678894 ISSN: 1051-8215 * page 234, column 1, line 32 - line 33 * * page 234, column 1, line 20 - line 28 *	1, 4-7	G06T9/00
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A	STOLLNITZ E J ET AL: "WAVELETS FOR COMPUTER GRAPHICS: A PRIMER PART 1" IEEE COMPUTER GRAPHICS AND APPLICATIONS, US, IEEE INC. NEW YORK, vol. 15, no. 3, 1 May 1995 (1995-05-01), pages 76-84, XP000511053 ISSN: 0272-1716 * page 76, column 2, line 12 - line 21 *	1-7	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search BERLIN		Date of completion of the search 15 May 2000	Examiner González Arias, P
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X: particularly relevant if taken alone Y: particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A: technological background O: non-written disclosure P: intermediate document		T: theory or principle underlying the invention E: earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D: document cited in the application L: document cited for other reasons a: member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

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